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NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITOS SE CREDERE MUNDO.

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To Spectator.

IN every government, the cauſe of faction has commonly been ſupported by abilities——The falſeſt maxims, and the meaneſt meaſures, have been vindicated with at leaſt common dexterity and diſcretion. Thus villainy has maintained the conteſt with virtue; has excited the fears, as well as the hatred, of her antagoniſt; and even in defeat, has been formidable. One would be ready to conclude, that in all inſtances, the influential and active partiſans of a political faction, ſhould poſſeſs the capacity of defending a falſhood with a ſemblance of plauſibility, or even of giving it the colour of a virtue.

THESE ideas naturally create a ſurpriſe in each of us, that a party, which has been capable of ſo much injury to the public good, ſhould in a moment, have forfeited the character of common prudence, and expoſed its own impotency to the ridicule of the world: That *you*, ſir, whom, neither your friends, nor your enemies before ſuppoſed totally deſtitute of underſtanding, ſhould have hazarded the honour of your aſſociates, in a political publication, which would diſgrace the talents of a footboy.—Have you not yet learned, that it is the duty of a public writer, to pay ſome ſmall reſpect to the taſte, as well as the paſſions of his readers? and that eſpecially, a *legiſlator* and a *judge*, when he undertakes the defence an obnoxious meaſure, ſhould appear to have received an ordinary education, and to have been taught the more obvious principles of grammar? Do you not dread the reproaches of your warmeſt friends, when you thus groſsly abuſe their cauſe, and ruin by a ſingle raſh ſtroke, the laſt remnant of their reputation?——From this ſpecimen of your powers, ſir, we well know what to expect from the future efforts of you and your party: and are convinced, that every attempt to defend your ſyſtem, muſt accelerate your fall into that infamy and oblivion, into which you are ſinking. But every honeſt man muſt feel an indignation mingled with contempt, when, amidſt that maze of language, in which common ſenſe is left ſtruggling for the reluctant meaning, he diſcovers the moſt impudent miſrepreſentation. As for your attempt to prove, by a very ſingular logic, that I am of the unfederal faction, it is beneath my notice: But when you preſume, in your ſtatement of the proceedings of the aſſembly, to palm a falſity upon the people, it becomes my duty to prevent the impoſition.

YOU have the audacity to declare, that the report of the committee, acknowledging the debt of five pence in the pound, in hard money, and ten pence in the pound in certificates, was accepted by both houſes of aſſembly: and that by this the debt to the United States was fully acknowledged——Spectator ſtand forth! I here charge you with wilful miſrepreſentation, and deliberate falſhood. Your character now hangs upon the ſlendereſt thread, and nothing leſs than a magical power can ſhield you from the univerſal contempt and deteſtation you deſerve.—The facts are theſe, and I appeal to the records of the aſſembly for the truth of them.

WHEN the committee on the requiſitions of congreſs, brought in their report, it was conſidered by paragraphs: That part, which recommended the tax of five pence in hard money, was, together with ſeveral other other paragraphs accepted; That which recommended a tax of ten pence payable in indents, was rejected; and the whole houſe then reſuming the general ſubject of the report, the whole was negatived.

AT this debate you was preſent; you aſſumed an active part; you was in that infamous majority, who rejected the tax in certificates, and who brought diſgrace upon the legiſlature. Had you been abſent, or deſtitute of the means of information, you ſhould have been ſilent on this ſubject, and not have expoſed in the Gazette, your ignorance to public deriſion. But you have tranſgreſſed againſt light and conviction; and you ought to know, ſir, that diſſimulation and falſhood, however the hopes of impunity may ſmother the compunctions of a ſhameleſs boſom, will not eſcape the piercing eye of deteſtion, or ſcreen you from the curſes of your country.

WITH what unparalleled impudence, do you proceed to declare, that the debt to the United States being thus fully acknowledged, the time of payment was the next and only thing to be determined, and after many ſerious and candid debates it appeared, that preſent poverty of the people rendered the collection of a new tax impoſſible, and that the juſtice and honour of this, and the United States, would be better ſupported, by continuing the bill till May!

DID that baſe majority imagine, that the arrearage of taxes, which, according to your complaint, ſo heavily oppreſſed the people would be diſcharged before the ſeſſion in May? Did they imagine that while the ſtate was making exertions to pay the arrears, the ordinary taxes would not accummulate to a new burthen, and that, conſequently, the people would be in a free and favourable capacity to receive a new impoſition? Did they ſuppoſe, that in the period of a few months, the ſtate would become more wealthy, and more able, while the ſame men were inceſſantly complaining of the continual diminution of our circulating medium? If they did, they ſubjected themſelves to the charge of moſt glaring inconſiſtency; if they did not, the abſurdity and infamy of the meaſure are but the more compleat.

MEN of ordinary underſtanding ſhould know, that the riches of a people muſt ariſe either from a regular courſe of proſperous and peaceful induſtry, or from ſome ſudden and ſignal inſtances of good fortune. Connecticut will probably maintain a long ſtruggle with the difficulties, which are incident to her ſituation; and the ſame reaſons, which perſuade now to procraſtinate, will operate with equal, and perhaps ſuperior force, at a ſubſequent period.

NO man of common ſenſe will be at a loſs to perceive the real motives of the legiſlature in rejecting the continental requiſition; and all your cant reſpecting the ſcarcity of money and *proviſions*, will not make it leſs evident, that nothing but a formed deſign in your party, to cheat our public creditors, and to render congreſs contemptible, could have actuated them: To aſcribe the meaſure to that ſpirit of delay, which has generally diſgraced Connecticut, would be to ſacrifice truth and juſtice to a criminal complaiſance.

THERE is, in human nature, ſuch an inconſiſtency and contradiction of character, that the meaneſt and moſt deſpicable ſpirits will aſſume, in particular ſituations, the moſt conſummate effrontery. The ordinary complexion of your conduct ſhould induce us to expect, that in the preſence of an odious meaſure, you would counſel yourſelf to the common argument of *policy* and *pru-*

dence. But you, sir, dare to assert, that the *honour* of this and the United States demanded, that the compliance with the requisitions of congress should be delayed. Do you understand, sir, the force of the expression? And are you capable of comprehending the principles of a virtue, of which, your bosom never felt the flame? Is it *honour*, to refuse or protract the payment of a *pressing debt*? Is it for the *honour* of the United States, to treat their just claims with insult and neglect?——Is it for the *honour* of this state, to disregard the most sacred and urgent obligations; and to trifle away the invaluable moments, which should be devoted to the important exigencies of a great nation, in the paltry employment of appointing justices and dividing towns? Are you not ashamed of such absurdity and solecism?

You may, however, have fabricated a new idea of honour; not known to the rest of mortals, nor within the compass of a dictionary; and may have used it to flatter, as well as to express, the baseness of your own character: If in this sense it be applied, it shall be acknowledged, that the state of Connecticut has acted an *honorable* part, and that she has the fairest claim to the glorious epithet. You, sir, at least, shall wear the distinguishing title; and INFAMY and HONOUR, in the closest concert, shall blaze on your front forever.

IN your reply to my publication, you observe, that "by concealing the name of the member accused, I have left the whole under the reproach, and laid each under an impossibility of acquitting himself."

Are you, sir, really sincere in this opinion? And do you imagine, that every member felt the same wound which pierced your own bosom?

WHEN you have acquired a better knowledge of human nature, and a small acquaintance with honest characters, you will understand sir that the tranquility of conscious virtue is never ruffled by a dubious charge; and that nothing but *meanness* and *guilt* will start and tremble at a general censure. But let me tell you, sir, the designation was compleat; and every man pointed without hesitancy, at the sordid wretch whom Cato meant to reproach.

You may be assured, that neither the assumed sacredness of public bodies, nor the rank of private characters, however dignified, shall protect absurd measures or dishonest conduct from the hand of justice: It shall pursue the various forms of villainy through the labyrinths of intrigue, and drag them forth to public vengeance.

WHETHER you are to receive from me any future notice, will depend on circumstances: I see a species of impropriety in thus preserving, even the infamy of your name; and I request the pardon of the public, for conferring on you a dignity and importance, to which, nature and education have formed you a stranger.

BUT I now take my leave of you, and with a sincere pleasure, resulting from the exchange of very bad for very good company, I ask the liberty to address the free and virtuous citizens of Connecticut.

I SHOULD pay a very ill compliment to your judgement, were I to suppose you capable of being deluded by the shallow pretences of the person, who signs himself Spectator. Writers of more knowledge, and more artifice than he possesses, may possibly by misrepresentation mislead and deceive, This consideration will furnish a sufficient apology for that zeal and animation, which the cause of truth inspires, and every man, who undertakes this cause, whatever may be the boldness and the warmth of his style, will, I am confident, receive the approbation of the virtuous.

THESE writers will endeavour to persuade us, that while we allow the head of our union the exercise of those powers, which are necessary for our own protection and safety, we are suffering a diminution of our liberties:—That the poverty of the People renders it inexpedient and impossible to pay our public debts, or contribute our share of the national expence; and that to increase the taxes of the state, even on the most pressing occasion, would outrage the first principles of common sense. The subject is specious and allaring:—A fine field is opened to those, who feign a very tender concern for the people's rights.—We are placed upon our darling hobby-horse; and when the cry is up, these fellows ply us with the most dextrous weapons; they lay hold of our favourite foibles, and while they artfully flatter the selfish passions of the human heart, insinuate that public faith and honour are empty sounds, that our happiness consists in private fortune and domestic enjoyment, and that since a nation cannot be subjected to civil suit and imprisonment, it is a matter perfectly immaterial whether it pays its just debts or not.

I AM convinced, however, my fellow-citizens, that there is a fund of good sense in this state, which will not suffer itself to be imposed on; a generous and noble spirit, that will bring these mean and unmanly artifices to shame and confusion.

THE writer, who assumed the signature of Spectator, has in his piece expressed a a very comprehensive accusation: Not only Cato, but the poets and the muses seem to have incurred his resentment, and even the press has been charged with prostitution. It is not my design to bestow any further attention upon that man; I will only make a few observations, which are suggested by the *subject* of his publication.

To maintain, in a free state, the republican spirit, in its true tone and vigour, it is absolutely necessary that the minutest proceedings of the governing body should be laid open to universal observation; that the public measures, the public laws, and the legislative character should be submitted to the criticism and the censures of every individual——Whenever the legislature is guilty of an absurd or an unjust act, an injury is done to the people, to whom they are responsible; and every man has a right to assert, and to express, his share of the public resentment.

NEXT to the maxims of divine right and unlimited power in princes, I know of none more erroneous or disgraceful in the science of politics, than those which maintain *that* absolute sovereignty and sacredness of character, assumed by legislative bodies:—On what are these claims founded? Are not the members of a legislature taken from the common level of mankind? And do they change the essential properties of their nature by a change of capacity? Do they divest themselves of the frailties of the species, when appointed the servants of the people? If they do, then let us drop the needless farce of popular election: Give them immortal existence; and bow with humble submission to the magisterial mandates, as to the all-perfect fiat of a God.

IN Great Britain, the pretended omnipotence of kings has been long treated with ridicule; but the omnipotence of Parliament, is still the favoured theme; and under the pretence of *privilege* a venal and devoted House of Commons has made regular inroads upon the constitution.

I AM a *Republican*; and with my latest breath, I will assert the glorious maxim, that THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

While we remain a free nation, and have any claim to the advantages of democracy, it is of the utmost importance, my fellow citizens, that the fullest latitude be given to the liberty of the press. The designs of the public, as well as the private villain, may require the covert of darkness:—but honesty and honour will not fear the light, nor the exploring eye of observation: They will rise, illustrious, above every attack, and the weapon of invective will but fix a more splendid plume upon the crest of virtue. The same resources, which supply a virtuous man with the delights of an approving conscience, will furnish the amplest powers of defence.

EVEN a Chatham, and a Hardwicke have been the subjects of Hogarth's satyric pencil. But they did not suffer. They were superior to the ridicule, and the laugh of the na-

tion was pointed, not at the patriot but the painter. This will ever happen when either ſatire or invective miſtakes its object:—Truth will maintain its ground, and her cauſe will, in all inſtances, be advanced in proportion to the freedom of enquiry, and the extent of examination.

Human nature is yet in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement; and whatever tends to quicken and facilitate the advance becomes a moſt important object. The field ſhould be laid open, and every barrier removed.

The ſpirit of improvement derives its principal energy from the freedom of ſpeech and printing; and I am confident, my fellow-citizens, that no complaints of thoſe, who dread the hour of detection, and the juſtice of their country, will induce you to relinquiſh a privilege, the moſt valuable and the nobleſt in ſociety.

In Britain the freedom of the preſs *has* flouriſhed with the faireſt laurels; but is already ſinking under the tyranny of a proſtituted law; and, like the boaſted conſtitution of that empire, begins to feel the ſymptoms of an incurable decay. Let then the future fame of America declare, that an uncontrouled liberty of the preſs has rooted out the laſt veſtige of deſpotiſm; and let this great principle be indelibly impreſſed upon every mind, that TRUTH CAN NEVER SUFFER BY DISCUSSION.

CATO.

To the CITIZENS of Connecticut.

Friends, Citizens, and Compatriots, ATTEND!

THE diſpute between thoſe who are in favour of and thoſe who are oppoſed to a national government, that is between the federal and antifederal parties, involves an object of no leſs magnitude than the exiſtence or annihilation of our empire. There has been a majority in our legiſlature who have refuſed to comply with the requiſitions of Congreſs. But a refuſal to comply with the requiſitions of Congreſs is a violation of the *Union*, and an harbinger of its diſſolution. Every patriot, who is not lulled into a fatal ſecurity, by the ſophiſtry of ſuch writers as Spectator, ſhudders at the thought of that awful criſis. I declare moſt ſolemnly, I neither know or conjecture, by whoſe either of the pieces under the ſignature of Cato or Spectator is written. I have more than once been a member of the Legiſlature, and notwithſtanding the ſarcaſtic ſneer at the proſtitution of the preſs, and the deſire of Spectator to abridge the freedom of it, I ſhall take the liberty to ſtate the proceedings of the General Aſſembly on the requiſitions of Congreſs. Nothing but conſciouſneſs of villany, or fear of unpopularity can prompt the public ſervants to conceal their conduct from their conſtituents.

In October 1785, a committee reported, "*that a tax of five pence on the pound in hard money, and ten pence on the pound in certificates for intereſt from the Loan-Office, would amount to the requiſition of Congreſs then before the Houſe.*" ——It was warmly contended, on one ſide, that the ſupport of national faith and the exiſtence of government required a tax to be laid for the payment of thoſe two ſums. On the other, it was objected that the people were unable to pay the tax, and that the paper part of it ought not to be paid, particularly that which would make proviſion for intereſt on the final ſettlement ſecurities. Mr. Hopkins, of Waterbury, propoſed to pay the hard money part, leſt our foreign creditoes ſhould take our veſſels and pay themſelves. It was replied that foreigners deſerved not to be preferred to our own citizens, who, by their loans and advances on the faith of the public, had enabled their country to capture Burgoyne, and had thus (without any external aid) placed our affairs in ſuch a proſperous train as to command the attention of European nations, ſo as to produce eventually the very treaties, which induced foreigners to lend their money to the United States. It was further added, Foreigners ought not to have a preference over our farmers, for whoſe wheat and beef we ſtill owed; nor over our ſoldiers who had fought our battles, who had bled and conquered in our cauſe. Mr. Hopkins then objected to *truſting Congreſs with money*; he ſaid they paid Mr. Thomſon the Commiſſioner, and others in their ſervice great ſalaries: he declared the people would not bear it, that they would riſe up in oppoſition, and that there would be a revolution. This was the firſt time we were threatened with a revolution, in caſe the Legiſlature ſhould refuſe to comply with the requiſitions of Congreſs. I do not recollect whether the queſtion for laying the tax was had, but believe it was not. The report of the committee was, however, accepted. This report only ſtated that five pence in ſpecie, and ten pence in paper, on the pound, were neceſſary to pay the requiſition; therefore the acceptance of the report was not, as ſtated by Mr. Spectator, a full acknowledgment of the debt to the United States. Had it been rejected it would only have involved the abſurdity of denying a truth ſuſceptible of mathematical demonſtration, that ten and five make fifteen.

In May, 1786, the requiſitions of Congreſs were again under conſideration. A committee reported "*to perſevere in the collection of old taxes, and to lay no new ones.*" That part of the report which reſpected the old taxes was accepted, the other rejected. A new committee of both Houſes was appointed. They reported by Bill, in three paragraphs:

"1ſt. To acknowledge and accept the requiſitions of Congreſs."

"2d. To lay a tax of five pence on the pound in hard money:"

"3d. To lay a tax of ten pence on the pound in facilities."

To the firſt, Mr. Hopkins objected, that we had already accepted and acknowledged the debt, by the report in October. He was deſired by the houſe to bring in the report: He went out, returned, and related that the report could not be found in the Secretary's files. Col. Bradley informed the houſe he had that day had it in his hand, and returned it into the files: he was deſired to go out with Mr Hopkins, he did and brought in the report——which being read, it was ſo clearly underſtood not to acknowledge the debt, that no member objected to trying the firſt paragraph. The queſtion was called, and I think carried in the affirmative. The ſecond paſſed. The third was agitated. Mr. Fitch, of Saliſbury, mentioned the extravagance of ſalaries, particularly that of Mr. Thomſon, the Commiſſioner, as a reaſon for not granting money to Congreſs. It was urged againſt the compliance, that other ſtates, eſpecially Maſſachuſetts, had not granted the requiſition. Col. Wadſworth aſſerted the fact. Mr. Granger denied it, and ſaid he had his information from Mr. Oliver Phelps, of Grenville, a ſenator of Maſſachuſetts, *and ſo ultimately the whole bill was negatived.* —Thus ended the ſecond debates.

We come now to the fate of the requiſitions in October laſt—Though, unfortunately, the perſon who had taken minutes for publication in the gallery, was abſent during the debates, and therefore the arguments were not ſtated to the public; yet the event is ſo recent, little need be ſaid, except that they were rejected in the ſame manner as at the preceding ſeſſion. It may not, however, be unentertaining to recapitulate a few obſervations. Major Judd agreed on the neceſſity, expediency, and policy of making proviſion for paying the intereſt on the national debt, while the means were in our power, before all the paper ſhould be drawn from this into the other ſtates, as it was evident payment muſt be made one time or another. Mr. Granger was glad to find the paper was going into the other ſtates and hoped we ſhould never hear of it again. General Throop looked upon the acceptance of the report as a criterion to determine, whether we were defi-

rous of supporting a federal government or not. Col. Wadsworth demonstrated that, by accepting the report, we might avail ourselves in the taxes under consideration, of an advantageous settlement for hard money, by which we had a large balance against the United States; and of facilities now in the Treasury, which could not otherwise be made use of. Mr. Hopkins declared his willingness to have the ten pence (proposed) paid in the western lands of the United States, and in no other way. Col. Phelps wished gentlemen would not tell what other states had done—the house had often been imposed upon by misrepresentations. Col. Wadsworth, supposing the allusion was made to his assertion, in May, that Massachusetts had complied with the requisitions of Congress; again asserted the fact. Mr. Granger declared it was not true, when Col. Wadsworth first asserted it; but that it had since passed, and again quoted as his authority Mr. Oliver Phelps. Col. Wadsworth assured the house, upon his honour, he had seen the act, which passed before May; and had heard Mr. Oliver Phelps deny having ever informed Mr. Granger to the contrary. At this moment, an authenticated copy of the act, bearing date in March, 1786, was put into his hand: he asked and received permission to read it. Mr. Granger, after being detected in such a palpable falsehood, shrunk into his seat, and said little or nothing more during the remainder of the session.

Fellow-citizens and compatriots! hear!

Let Mr. Spectator disprove substantially these facts (which I know he cannot do until he can alter the nature of truth and falsehood) or it remains for you to decide whether he has not been guilty of as gross misrepresentations, as Mr. Granger was on the former occasion. In pointed contradiction to the assertions of this same Mr. Spectator, you can now draw the consequence for yourselves: "that the debt to the United States has not been fully acknowledged, that the time of payment is not the only thing to be determined," and that "the consideration of the bill is not continued to the General Assembly to be holden in May next." For myself, so far as my voice can be heard, I will thunder in the ears of my countrymen that a refusal to comply with the requisitions of Congress is a violation of the union; and that the authors of that refusal must be deemed (should it happen) the authors of its dissolution.

Americans! listen!

It is not of avail enough, to contest on the present occasion, whether we were precipitated involuntarily and inevitably into hostility, as we have always been taught to believe; or whether the late war commenced spontaneously on our part, (or, to use the elegant stile of Spectator, was *taken up*) upon the principle, "that a republican government was the most desirable, safe and happy for the great body of the people." It is sufficient that we confederated for mutual defence, and erected our thirteen colonies into a free, sovereign and independent republic. The eyes of the world were turned upon us, to see whether we had wisdom and virtue enough to govern ourselves. Mankind had never before enjoyed so fair an opportunity for freedom and happiness. The momentous experiment was to be made. While in one state, the mob has interrupted the courts, prostrated the laws, and subverted the constitution; while in another, a legal assembly has by its laws respecting paper money, given a sanction to iniquity; while in a third the legislature has done the work of the mob: while leading characters are disseminating jealousies against the head of the union, and attempting to destroy the national government; while the powers of Congress are found to be totally inadequate to the purposes for which they were intended, the experiment becomes but too conclusive.

Every friend to his country is alarmed at the storms which are ready to burst upon it. None will have the hardiness to deny that the federal government trembles to its basis and threatens ruin by its fall. Among wise, and great, and good men throughout the continent, the only question is, can it be propped? or Phœnix like must a new one rise from its ashes?

Without the spirit of divination we may predict, that the disposition and policy of our narrow-minded politicians must be essentially changed, others substituted in their room, or we shall soon have the exquisite mortification of realizing all the confusions and miseries which our enemies have foretold: that Heaven may avert them is the earnest and unremitting prayer of

A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE

P. S. Should the facts be controverted, recurrence can be had to depositions and official evidence.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, of Dec. 26.

A constant Customer of yours sends you the following Extract of a Letter, which was sent from Holland, to a Correspondent here; you may if you think proper, communicate it to the Public.

Extract of a Letter from Holland.

CONCERNING *those particulars, in your letter, respecting the negotiating a sum of about* 100,000 *florins,(guilders) I give you for answer, that though I should have no difficulty in procuring that sum, on good landed security, you will admit the following considerations to be of great weight, and operate strongly against the validity of such security as you might propose:—The credit of America, in general, is deemed here to be very doubtful and precarious; and it is universally supposed and asserted, that America has not as yet, a real sound constitution, either as individual States, or in their confederation, as each State is, within itself, frequently at variance with its own laws and regulations, so are their different opinions, in their collective capacity, concerning their general political constitution and legislation, so repugnant to each other as to border on hostility.*

"*The power and consequence of Congress are degraded to that degree, that their resolves are, in the different Provinces, straightways rejected, which alone makes it impossible that their internal regulation can have any progress, or gradual advancement towards order or stability.*

"*The finances appear to be very gloomy over all America; nor are there any hopes of their amendment, as long as no sure funds are provided for discharging the national debt; the extent of which is truly astonishing.—Nay, what is still worse, they cannot as yet, find any resources from which they might be able to defray the interest, much less the principal, which will never be done until they erect manufactories within themselves, and which, alone, can draw the ballance of commerce in their favour. But we are apprehensive that this real and only remedy is totally neglected.*

"*Your government cannot draw any more assistance from the landholders, nor raise any extraordinary taxes; because, the country people (some few, who have large possessions excepted) are, mostly, not only poor, but so heavily burthened with taxes, that they find it most expedient to quit the country and emigrate; so that discontent, confusion, and disquiet, are reigning throughout all the States; to all which, already very unpromising prospects, we may add the troubles of the Indians, as their threatening wars may have very serious consequences.*

"*We are here of opinion, that the Thirteen States of America are in such a State of confusion and inconsistency, that it will require a new revolution to bring them into a political stability; and it is observed that America has become independent at least fifty years too soon, being truly a great misfortune to America, but rather fortunate to England, Spain, and the greatest part of the European States.*

"*It is further observed, that the whole commerce of America lies under a most unfavourable crisis.—The Americans are in an absolute want of money which France cannot*

furnish them with, and Holland, considering their many losses, will not give them any more. The British will, to be sure, as yet, give them some credit; but who cannot discover their views, or how long that will last?

"*Those, and many more reasons, too extensive for a letter, do, positively determine us against any credit respecting the Thirteen States; and it must be obvious to yourself, that thus circumstanced, your land security is both doubtful and quite unsafe; as for instance, if an internal, or civil war, should happen to break out, which is known by experience to be carried on with greater rancour and fury than any other war, who then could safely say, this or that tract of land belongs to me, and I will dispose of it as I please, since we have a thousand instances where one party takes away and despoils every property of the adverse party, without ceremony, process, or question?*

"*We readily admit, as an undeniable fact, that land-security is, on any loan, above all others, the most preferable; but this property must be strongly guarded by firm and unequivocal laws, and secured by a sufficient protection from government.*

"*Could you, my dear Sir, remove those weighty obstacles in a satisfactory manner, I should, in such case be in an instant ready to make the necessary arrangements to procure the sum demanded,*" &c.

ODE TO WOMEN

(By the Rev Mr. LOGAN.

I.

YE virgins fond to be admir'd
With mighty rage of conquest fir'd
And universal sway;
Who heave the uncover'd bosom high,
And roll a fond inviting eye,
On all the circle gay!

II.

You miss the fine, the secret art,
To win the castle of the heart,
For which you all contend;
The coxcomb tribe may croud your train,
But you shall never, never gain
A *lover* or a *friend*.

III.

If this your passion, this your praise
To shine, to dazzle and to blaze,
You may be call'd divine,
But not a youth beneath the sky,
Will say in secret with a sigh,
"Oh were that maiden mine."

IV.

You marshal brilliant from the box,
Fans, feathers, diamonds, castled locks,
Your magazine of arms;
But 'tis the sweet, sequester'd walk,
The whispering hour, the tender talk,
That gives you genuine charms.

V.

The nymph-like robe, the natural grace,
The smile, the native of the face,
Refinement without art;
The eye where pure affection beams,
The tear from tenderness that streams,
The accents of the heart.

VI.

The trembling frame, the living cheek,
Where like the morning, blushes break,
To crimson o'er the breast,
The look where sentiment is seen,
Fine passions moving o'er the mien
And all the soul express;

VII.

Your beauties these, with these you shine,
And reign on high by right divine,
The sovereigns of the world;
Then to your court the nations flow
The muse the path with flowers will strew
Where Venus car is hurl'd.

VIII.

From daz'ling deluges of snow,
From summer noons meridian glow,
We turn our aching eye;
To nature's robe of vernal green,
To the blue curtain all serene
Of an autumnal sky.

IX.

The growing charm invites the eye,
See morning gradual paint the sky,
With purple and with gold!
See Spring approach with sweet delay,
See rose-buds open to the day,
And leaf by leaf unfold!

X.

We love the alluring line of grace,
That leads the eye a wanton chace,
And lets the fancy rove;
The walk of beauty ever bends,
And still begins but never ends,
The labyrinth of love.

XI.

At times to veil is to reveal,
And to display is to conceal,
Mysterious are your laws
The vision's finer than the view,
Her landscape nature never drew
So fair as fancy draws.

XII.

A beauty carelessly betray'd,
Enamours more than if display'd,
All womens charms were given,
And o'er the bosom's vestal white,
The gauze appears a robe of light,
That veils, yet opens, heaven.

VIII.

See virgin Eve with graces bland
Fresh blooming from the maker's hand
In orient beauty beam!
Fair on the river's margin laid,
She knew not that her image made
The angel in the stream.

XIV.

Still antient Eden blooms your own;
But artless innocence alone,
Secures the heavenly post;
For if beneath an angel's mien,
The serpent's tortuous train is seen,
Our paradise is lost.

XV.

O nature, nature, thine the charm!
Thy colours woo, thy features warm,
Thy accents win the heart!
Parisian paints of every kind,
That stain the body or the mind,
Proclaim the harlot's art.

XVI.

The midnight minstrel of the grove,
Who still renews the hymn of love,
And woos the wood to hear,
Knows not the sweetness of his strain,
Nor that above the tuneful train,
He charms the lover's ear.

XVII.

The zone of Venus, heavenly fine,
Is nature's handy work divine,
And not the web of art;
And those who wear it never know,
To what enchanting charm they owe
The empire of the heart.

A RIDDLE.

UPON a bed of humble Clay,
With all her garments loose,
A Prostitute my mother lay,
To every comer's use.

Till one gallant in heat of love,
His own peculiar made her,
And up to Regions far above,
And softer realms convey'd her.

While in his absence to his place,
His rougher rival came,
And by a cold, constrain'd embraee,
Begot me on the dame.

I then appear'd to human view,
A creature wondrous bright,
But shortly perishable too,
Inconstant, nice, and light.

Like feathers not together, fast,
[illegible]ildly flew about;
And from my Father's country past,
To find my mother out.

Where her gallant who her beguil'd,
With me enamour'd grew;
And I that was my mothers Child,
Brought forth my mother too.

"*Unthought of frailties cheat us in the wise.*"

IT is even so—for who would suppose that the following pictures came not from the pencil of malignity, but of truth.—Who could imagine that Locke was exceedingly fond of Romances:—that Newton gave implicit credit to the dreams of judicial astrology:—that Dr. Clarke valued himself much more on his agility than on his science—and that Pope was such an epicure, that when on a visit to Lord Bolingbroke, it was his custom to lie whole days in bed, unless when his servant informed him there were stewed lampreys for dinner;—yet all these things were so.

The picture of human frailty may be extended as the portraits are numerous. Queen Elizabeth was a coquet—and Bacon received a bribe:—on the eve of an important battle, the duke of Marlborough was heard to chide his servant for lighting four candles in his tent, at a time when he had an important conference with Prince Eugene.—Luther was so immoderately passionate, that he

ſometimes boxed Melanchthon's ears—and Melanchthon himſelf was a believer in dreams. Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine were ſo ſuperſtitious, as to imploy and penſion Morin, a pretender to aſtrology, who calculated their nativities. Tacitus, who appears in general ſuperior to ſuperſtition, is groſsly infected by it in particular inſtances. Dryden was alſo a believer in aſtrology, and Hobbes firmly believed the exiſtence of goblins and ſpirits.

How great how ſmall, how abject, how auguſt,
How wonderful, how complicate is MAN?

Againſt idle DISPUTES.

One of the ancient Britiſh princes ſet up a ſtatue to the Goddeſs of Victory where four roads met. In her right hand was a ſpear, and her left reſted on a ſhield, the outſide of which was gold, the inſide ſilver. It happened one day that two knights completely armed, the one in black, the other in white, came up to this ſtatue from oppoſite parts. This golden ſhield, ſays the black knight---golden ſhield, interrupted the white knight, if I have eyes it is ſilver. I know nothing of your eyes, replied the black knight, but I know that the ſhield is gold. The diſpute ended in a challenge. After fixing their ſpears, they flew with impetuoſity at each other, and both of them fell to the ground much bruiſed.—A Druid who came by ſhewed them their miſtake, and gave them this leſſon, "Never to enter into a diſpute till you have fairly conſidered both ſides of the queſtion."

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON October 21.

The ſilk manufacturers at Roveredo in in Auſtria, are enlarging their ſpinning-houſe. This houſe is built on the banks of a rivulet, which turns a large wheel that communicates motion to a machine in the houſe which ſpins raw ſilk without any perſon's touching it, farther than to ſet it going; and 'tis remarkable that it throws or winds off at leaſt 6000lb. weight of ſilk in an hour.

It is very remarkable, that the article of ſlaves was perhaps, of all others, excepting tin and lead, the richeſt branch of commerce in England, both before and ſoon after the ſettlement of the Romans. Cæſar carried away a few priſoners as the fruit of his expedition; and on the conqueſt of the Iſland, all the captives taken in war were expoſed to ſale, and a regular trade in ſlaves in ſome meaſure eſtabliſhed. Almoſt all the trading veſſels of every commercial ſtate, in ancient times, made a part of thier returns in ſlaves; and among a barbarous people, theſe are commonly ſo plentiful, as to be purchaſed at low rates; for the priſoners taken in their hoſtilities, are generally ſold as ſlaves. A glaring inſtance this, of the evil propenſities to which mankind is too generally prone!

A letter from Bilboa, has the following article: One of the beſt ſhips we had belonging to this port, bound from hence to Bergen with a valuable cargo on board, called the N. S. Saint Mitande Ebro, was on the paſſage ſet on fire by lightning and entirely conſumed; many of the crew, to eſcape periſhing in the flames jumped into the ſea; ſeven of them were drowned, the reſt were taken up by a Portugueſe veſſel that was in ſight. The perſons drowned were the Captain, his mate, and five of his men, and an antient Friar, who was a paſſenger on board, periſhed in the flames, as he could not be prevailed on to quit the cabin, on a notion that he ſhould be guilty of ſuicide.

The rage of building, though it hath proved ſo often ruinous to the adventurers, is rather increaſed than diminiſhed, as is but too viſible about the metropolis. This kind of phrenſy was looked upon by the wiſe people of Lacedemon as the greateſt curſe that could befal them; and the worſt imprecation they could deviſe againſt their enemies, was that they might indulge that folly. Suidas, in his Dictionary, ſays, "that the malediction alluded to was comonly delivered in theſe words---May the rage of building catch thee; mayeſt thou become curious in rich attire and horſes and may thy wife encourage gallantry!" Alas! if theſe are curſes, is there a nation in the world more plagued than we are with thoſe three!!!

Col. O'Kelly has ſtripped his favourite horſe Dungannon, now acknowledged the firſt ſix year old in the kingdom, having won every thing he has ſtarted for, for theſe three years paſt; for the ſervice done his maſter, the Colonel intends ſending him to Epſon, where the remaining part of his days will be made very eaſy and comfortable.

DUBLIN Sep. 22

The culture of that valuable root, the potatoe has lately engaged the attention of ſome gentlemen of fortune eminently ſkilled in agriculture, among others John Billingſly, eſq. of the Bath Society, who after two ploughings from an oat ſtubble, harrowing and dunging at the rate of 30 cart load of dung per acre, obtained from ſix acres 550 ſacks of the beſt potatoes, (240lb. per ſack) 100 do. midling, and 50 do. ſmall, in all 700 ſacks: or per acre 116 2-3ds, ſacks, or buſhels, at 60lb. per buſhel, 350.

The planting was begun the latter end of April, and finiſhed the 23d of May, in beds eight feet wide, and the ally 2 1-2 feet: then ſets were placed one foots diſtance on the fallow, then dung was ſpread on them, after which they were covered 3 or 4 inches with the earth from the alleys, 5 ſacks of ſeeds were planted to each acre.

The above gentleman laſt year obtained the Bath Society's premium for the produce of 70 acres of potatoes, of which ſix acres, being a fair part of the above, yielded of the beſt potatoes 600 ſacks, 120 middling ditto, and 50 ditto of ſmall: in all 770 ſacks, or per are 128 1-2 ſacks; buſhels, at 60 lb. each 380. Here ſeven ſacks to the acre were planted.

American Intelligence.

SAVANNAH Jan. 4.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati held at the coffee-houſe on the 28th of December laſt, the following gentlemen were delegated to the general meeting, to be held at Philadelphia in May next, viz. Major William Pierce, Major Nathaniel Pendleton, Major John Lucat, Major James Armſtrong, and Capt. John Sullivan.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) Nov. 20.

Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Betſey and Polly, Capt. Stevenſon, from New-York; in her came paſſenger Mr. Abner Naſh, (eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. ABNER NASH, Eſq. one of the delegates from this ſtate to the continental Congreſs) accompanying the remains of his deceaſed father.

The corps was depoſited at Mrs. Heſſen's, and carried to Pembroke the next day, where it was interred in the family vault on Sunday evening.

RICHMOND Dec. 28.

By a letter from Danville of the 20th of November, we learn that the Spaniards were claiming the country as fair up the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi as Ohio, and are fortifying along the river, having ordered the Americans away. Some of them have arrived at that place.

CARLISLE, (Penn.) January 10.

On Sunday evening laſt, between the hours of ſeven and eight, David———, as he was travelling from Lancaſter county, (from which he had removed ſome time ago) to Juniata in Bedford county, where he lately reſided, was attacked on the road from Louiſburg, about ſix miles below Carliſle, and murdered in a moſt barbarous manner, and robbed of a ſum of money and his watch. The conflict was heard at ſome diſtance by John Junker and others. The ſtrokes reſembled the cutting of ſaplings, and a gun or piſtol being diſcharged, Mr. Junker ſuppoſed ſome waggoners were encamping and kindling a fire, which prevented him from running to the place, as he intended, when he firſt heard the noiſe. Next morning the body was found; ſome who ſaw it, have ſeen the bodies of many who had been lacerated by the Savages, but never ſaw one ſo dreadfully mangled as was that of the deceaſed. His gun was found by him broken in pieces, and a bludgeon was lying by him the end of which was ſhivered ſo as to reſemble a hickory broom, which had been ſteeped in blood.

The coroner's inqueſt found, that he had been wilfully murdered by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

We are happy to inform the public from undoubted authority, that at a meeting of the majority of the creditors of Mr. Starr, held laſt evening at the Coffee-Houſe, it was unanimouſly agreed, that in conſideration of the unfortunate ſituation he is reduced to by this direful calamity, they voluntarily agreed to grant him a full diſcharge from all the demands they reſpectively have againſt him to this date.

Extract of a letter from an officer on the Ohio, dated Nov. 20, 1786.

"I have received the following information by a Mr. Witzell, who was with Col. Logan on his expedition againſt the weſtern Indians. The party deſtryed ſeven of the Shawaneſe towns, and burned all their corn, brought in thirty women and children priſoners, and took eleven ſcalps. Malontha king of the Shawnneſe, who was our very good friend, was ſhot by ſome of Logan's men, notwithſtanding he made no reſiſtance; as ſoon as he ſaw the militia, he diſplayed the thirteen ſtripes and the treaty which was concluded at the Miami.

Witzell alſo informed me, that Clark was near Poſt St. Vincent's, that 400 of his men had left him, and that all the warriors of the Wabaſh and other nations bordering on that river had aſſembled to attack him.

It is much to be feared that this expedition will prove unſucceſsful, if it does the frontiers will pay for it.

On Friday laſt, the Honorable the legiſlature, elected the Honourable John Haring, Melancton Smith, Abraham Yates, jun. Egbert Benſon, and John Lanſing, Jun. Eſquires, Delegates to repreſent this State in the Congreſs of the United States, for the current year.

Capt. Prince in the Prince and Liberty, from St Euſtatius, informs us that he left at that place the ſhip Favourite Capt. Swords, from Dublin for Philadelphia, and the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Nathaniel Stewart, from London for Boſton, which had been blown off the coaſt and arrived there in diſtreſs. Alſo four brigs bound for Boſton, one of them commanded by Capt. Simmons, from Copenhagen, and another from Amſterdam.

He alſo informs us, that by Capt. Van Deurſon, from Martinique arrived at Statia; Above 30 ſail of veſſels had put into that port in diſtreſs; and which had been blown of the coaſt. One of them was a ſhip from the Iſle of Rhe, for Boſton diſmaſted. —Capt. Van Deurſon left at Martinique 20 ſail of Britiſh veſſels, purchaſing lumber.

Capt. Prince was informed of about 20 ſail of veſſels deſtined for St. Euſtatia, for ſale. They were American built, with Britiſh regiſters, but owing to the operation of the late act of the Britiſh Parliament, obliged to be diſpoſed of. On the fourth inſtant, American Produce at St, Euſtatia bore the following prices: Superfine Philadelphia flour, 6½ dollars per barrel, ſhip bread 20s, do. beef 7 dol. per firkin, dry codfiſh 2 dol. per quintal, by the cargo, and 2½ by retail, herring 2 dollars per. barrel.

At the Supreme Court held laſt week at Philadelphia, a ſtrong inſtance of human depravity and turpitude was exhibited by Jacob Dryer, a convict, who by the act for mitigating the ſeverity of capital puniſhments, was to have been ſentenced to the wheel-barrow, refuſed to profit by the lenity of the law, and prefered death, ſentence of which was accordingly pronounced againſt him. Had this fellow lived in Athens at the time the republic flouriſhed, he would have been immortalized for his heroiſm.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 12.

We are informed, that propoſals have been made, to form an aſſociation of the citizens of this town, who are to obligate themſelves to pay their part of the *foreign* and *domeſtic* debt, provided it can be known, and they ſecured in ſo doing. If this patriotic plan ſhould be encouraged by the legiſlature, & entered into with ſpirit, we doubt not but it will be productive of ſalutary effects.

A perſon wiſhes that ſome of our correſpondents ſkilled in chances would inform the public, how many years it would probably take Great-Britain, or Holland, to get rid of their hard money, ſo far as not to retain enough for common uſe, if they by law could pay the intereſt of their public debts in paper, and ſhould hinder their creditors from recovering any hard money of their debtors by a tender act; and after their money was once gone, how long time would it require to get back as much money as they were poſſeſſed of, when the above laws firſt took place, if they ſhould continue the ſame laws in force.

On Tueſday evening laſt, was married by the Rev. Mr. Buckminſter, Mr. Charles Treadwell, Aged 82, to Mrs. Thebe Dennet, Aged 67, both of this town.

ANECDOTE of the late King of PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK, whoſe chief pleaſure was in the proficiency of his troops in military diſcipline, when a new ſoldier made his firſt appearance in the guards aſked him three queſtions. The firſt was, how old are you. The ſecond, how long have you been in my ſervice? as the guards are recruited out of the flower of the marching regiments: and the third was if he received his pay and clothing as he wiſhed. A young Frenchman who had been well diſciplined, offered himſelf to enter the guards, where he was immediately accepted in conſequence of his experience in military tactics. The young recruit did not underſtand the Pruſſian language, ſo that his captain informed him, that when the King ſaw him firſt on the parade, he would make the uſual enquiries of him in the Pruſſian language, therefore he muſt learn to make the ſuitable anſwers, in the form of which he was inſtructed. As ſoon as the king beheld a new face in the ranks, taking a luſty pinch of ſnuff, he went up to him, and, unluckily for the ſoldier, he put the ſecond queſtion firſt,

and asked him "how long he had been in his service?" The soldier answered, as he had been instructed, "twenty-one years, an please your majesty." The king was struck at his figure, which did not announce his age to be more than the time he answered he had been in his service. "How old are you?" says the king, in a surprise. "One year, an please your majesty." The king, still more surprised, said "Either you or I must be a fool." The soldier, taking this for the third question, relative to pay and clothing answered, "Both, an please your majesty." This is the first time, says Frederic, still more surprized, that I have been called a fool at the head of my own guards." The soldier's stock of instruction was now exhausted, and when the monarch still pursued the design of unravelling the mystery, the soldier informed him "that he could speak no more German; but he could answer in his native tongue." Here Frederick perceived the man's situation, at which he laughed very heartily, and advised the young man to apply himself to learning the Prussian language, and mind his duty.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Barracks Hartford, Jan. 15, 1787.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Continental Regiment commanded by Colonel Humphreys viz.

Coaptain Moses Cleveland, late of the corps of Sappers and Miners, to be Captain, vice, Clift.

Lieutenant Joseph Wilcox, of 2d Amemericn Regiment, to be Captain, vice Robinson.

Lieutenant Russel Bissell to be Lieutenant, vice, Hart.

Mr. John Thompson to be Ensign, vice Keeler.

Lieutenant Bissel will take the immediate command of the troops in the Barracks, untill the arrival of Capt. Wilcox, who is to relieve him.

HARTFORD February 5.

We gave an account in our last of the precipitate and disorderly retreat of the insurgents under the command of Luke Day, on the appearance of General Lincoln's army on Saturday the 27th ult. The same night the party under Shays retreated from Chicopee to Amherst, and in their rout took from the house of Maj. Goodman, at South-Hadley, two barrels of rum, his account books, divers articles of houshold furniture, stripped the beds, broke the windows, &c.——They also broke open the house of Col. Woodbridge, and took divers articles from others in the neighbourhood; but it is said Shays endeavoured to prevent several of the outrages committed by his party. During the retreat, so great was the agitation and fear of his men, that when the rear guard, commanded by an Adjutant, a very likely officer, approached the main body, the were fired upon by them, and the adjutant killed before the mistake was discovered. On Sunday, in the forenoon, Day marched from Northampton to Amherst, with his party, which was then reduced to 200 men. On Monday General Lincoln, with his troops which came from the lower counties, marched from Springfield towards Amherst, but finding, when he came near the place, that Shays had retreated to Pelham, the troops turned off and took up their quarters at Hadley, from that place Gen. Lincoln wrote to the leaders of the insurgents, advising them to disband their deluded followers, and engaging that the privates, if they would immediately lay down their arms, should be recommended to the General Court for mercy. General Putnam was charged with the letter who has returned, but what answer he brought, or whether any, we have not been informed. On Friday morning, at one o'clock, Gen. Lincoln marched from Hadley, in pursuit of Shays. He has divided his troops into several divisions, with a view of surrounding the party under Shays, and cutting off their supplies. A quantity of provisions going to the insurgents, fell into his hands on Friday. Seven cattle were taken near Springfield on Saturday, which were also intended for Shays. A number of prisoners have been taken by detachments from General Lincoln's army, the week past, and several have taken the oath of allegiance to the state.

The insurgents under Shays, by the last accounts from that quarter, did not exceed 1600, and hourly decreasing.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Lincoln to Capt. Shays.

Hadley Jan. 30, 1787.

To Captain Shays and the Officers commanding the men in arms against the Government of this Commonwealth.

——WHETHER you are convinced or not of your error, in flying to arms; I am fully perswaded that before this hour, you must have the fullest conviction upon your own minds, that you are not able to execute your original purposes.

Your resources are few, your force is inconsiderable and hourly decreasing from the disaffection of your men; you are in a post where you have neither cover nor supplies, and in a situation in which you can neither give aid to your friends, nor discomfort to the supporters of good order and government; under these circumstances you cannot hesitate a moment to disband your deluded followers. If you should not, I must approach and apprehend the most influential characters among you. Should you attempt to fire upon the troops of government, the consequences must be fatal to many of your men the least guilty. To prevent bloodshed you will communicate to your privates, that if they will instantly lay down their arms, surrender themselves to government, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, they shall be recommended to the General Court for mercy. If you should either withhold this information from them, or suffer your people to fire upon our approach, you must be answerable for all the ills which may exist in consequence thereof.

B. LINCOLN, commanding the forces of Government.

The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. Lincoln, a person who applied to him in behalf of some of the insurgents, requesting his aid to obtain their pardon.

SIR, *Hadley, Jan.* 29, 1787

You may assure the privates, not only from your town but those from the several towns against government, that if they will come and surrender themselves to some Justice of the Peace within either of the counties of Hampshire or Worcester, deliver up their arms, and before him take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this State, in three days from this date, they will be recommended to the General Court for a pardon of their past offences, in appearing in arms against the government of this Commonwealth.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
B. LINCOLN.

The following extraordinary paper called "a PETITION," was inclosed in a letter from a gentleman in General Lincoln's army, to his friend in Boston, and published in the Massachusetts Centinel, printed on Saturday the 27th inst. two days after its date, which was the day on which Capt. Shays attacked Gen. Shepherd.

To the hon. Major General LINCOLN.

SIR,

UNWILLING to be any way accessary to the shedding of blood, and greatly desirous of restoring peace and harmony to this convulsed commonwealth, we propose that all the troops on the part of government be disbanded immediately, and that all and every person who has been acting, or any way aiding or assisting in any of the late risings of the people, may be indemnified in their persons and property, until the sitting of the next General Court, and no person be taken, molested, or injured, on account of the above said risings of the people, until a fair opportunity can be had for a hearing in the next General Court, respecting the matters of complaints of the people; and that all matters rest as they are on all parts, until that time, and all the persons that have been taken on the part of government, be released without punishment. The above conditions to be made sure by Proclamation, issued by his Excellency the Governor: On which conditions, the people now in arms, in defence of their lives and liberties, will quietly return to their respective habitations, patiently waiting and hoping for constitutional relief, from the insupportable burdens they now labour under.

DANIEL SHAYS.

Per order, DANIEL GRAY Chairman.

Wilbraham, Jan. 25, 1787.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 8.

On Saturday last, Shays left the heights at Pelham, and marched north-easterly towards Petersham; and on the evening of the same day General Lincoln marched to Amherst.—It is conjectured that Shays intends to keep in arms a sufficient number of men to protect him and his principal officers till they reach the borders of New-Hampshire, and then flee from the vengeance of his country.

TO be sold, or exchanged for a House in the City of New-Haven, a Farm in Cornwal in this State, of 150 acres; of which 60 or 70 are cleared and under good improvement. It contains good meadow and plow-land, and an orchard of 70 trees which has been set out 24 years, and makes 25 Barrels of Cider a year. Inquire of the Printers.